

## Radios Report Fighting in Hills But Beirut Quiet

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, June 13 (NYT).—The battered Lebanese capital was today hit by two rival radios reported attacks by Syrian armor and "mounawana" north of Beirut and in the strategic Arzouk area lying in the shadow of Mount Hermon. The Beirut radio, a controlled one by the leftists, charged that jets—believed to be Israeli—attacked Palestinian and leftist positions around the Christian and resort of Marjayoun this afternoon. In Cairo, a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization called for an urgent meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab League to consider Syria's reported military actions in Lebanon.

## EC Meeting Plans on Parliament

promise May End Month Deadlock

By Don Cook

BRUSSELS, June 13.—A compromise in the long deadlock over the composition of an election of the European Parliament is expected to be reached after a meeting here yesterday of the foreign ministers of nine European Economic Community countries.

The serious deadlock on the number and allocation of seats for a directly elected European Parliament that has been in place since the signing of the 1965 treaty, which set out the future of the EEC. The 12 member states have been unable to agree on a formula for the distribution of seats. The treaty provided for a total of 432 seats, but the number has since been increased to 438. The treaty also provided for a system of proportional representation, but the member states have been unable to agree on a formula for the distribution of seats.

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Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal and Hope Cooke in a photo taken in 1965.

## Ford Gets Bill to Permit Ex-Queen Of Sikkim to Regain Citizenship

WASHINGTON, June 13 (Reuters).—Lying on President Ford's desk is the last chapter of a fairy tale gone wrong—the shattered romance of Hope Cooke, a New York debutante who was queen of Sikkim until she fled with her husband from their Himalayan kingdom.

A bill awaiting Mr. Ford's signature says: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Mrs. Hope Cooke shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee."

Once the bill is signed, it would allow Mrs. Cooke to return to the United States and her husband to regain his citizenship.

She has lived in fear, the friends say, since fleeing Sikkim in July, 1973, with her children, Palden, 12, and Hope, 8.

In a statement she gave to the government last year to try to regain her U.S. citizenship, she said she had been experiencing "great anxiety and depression" at times since she returned to this country.

Her husband, Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal, has been held under house arrest by the Indian government, which, a year ago, annexed his kingdom and declared him a commoner.

Mrs. Cooke, as she is now known, had to renounce her U.S. citizenship to become eligible to be queen of Sikkim. On May 29 of last year, the U.S. government instituted deportation proceedings against Mrs. Cooke as an illegal alien.

Now President Ford has until Wednesday to sign an act of Congress that would grant her permanent residence and allow her to apply for naturalization to regain her citizenship.

She renounced her citizenship before a U.S. consul in

Calcutta on March 25, 1963, five days after her wedding to the crown prince of Sikkim at a colorful ceremony in Gangtok.

Husband a Widower  
She was 22 years old, a graduate of New York's exclusive Sarah Lawrence College and a member of an upper-class New York family. Her husband, a widower, was 33.

The following December, his father died and he became king and his wife queen.

In April, 1973, her husband was accused of rigging elections to the 15-member State Council.

Indian officials were quoted as saying that the queen was trying to reduce India's control over Sikkim and the queen, in turn, suggested that India was responsible for mob violence.

"There have been murders, kidnappings, people's jail where victims are kept and tortured by organized youth gangs," she said. In asking the government here to restore her citizenship and stop her deportation proceedings, she is said to have assets worth \$600,000.

## \$80-Million Loan to Third World

## Swiss Voters Reject Aid Proposal

BERN, June 13.—Switzerland's voters rejected today a government-proposed credit of 200 million francs (\$80 million) for aid to developing countries that had been recommended by all major political parties.

The government proposal, already approved by both houses of parliament, was rejected 713-583 to 550,557. In only five of Switzerland's 26 cantons—Geneva, Neuchâtel, Ticino, Basel County

and Basel City—did the voters accept it.

An estimated 24 per cent of the 3.4 million eligible voters took part in the nationwide referendum.

The money would have gone, interest-free, to the International Development Association, a subsidiary of the World Bank. The IDA specializes in aid for the world's poorest states.

Nationalist movements, arguing that Switzerland's own depressed economic regions in the mountains

should come first, opposed the loan and forced a referendum on the issue.

"They were joined in opposition by minor leftist groups who contest World Bank monetary policies toward the Third World, saying these serve only foreign capital."

The government, which has made two previous loans to the IDA although Switzerland is not a member of the World Bank, had said that the result would be seen by developing states and the nation's industrialized trading partners as a test of the credibility of its neutrality and willingness to assume its fair share of the aid burden to the poor.

Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Graber further warned that rejection could mean a "grave setback" for Switzerland's cooperation with the developing countries and would be tantamount to a retreat into isolationism.

Switzerland had a trade surplus of about 4.5 billion francs with the Third World last year and in the official Swiss view the credit would have helped the poor nations maintain their capacity to import Swiss goods.

After the result of the vote became known, Mr. Graber told newsmen that he was deeply disappointed. He said the vote represented "broad popular sentiments rather than the opposition of a few intellectuals."

"Aid is and remains an unpopular issue," he said, adding that it was also the first time in Swiss political history that the voters had to decide on such a large amount of money, and that the vote had been held at a time of repeated official appeals for saving and "in a climate of general distrust of multinational organizations."

James Schwarzenbach, head of the rightist Republican Movement, led the campaign against the proposed credit. The Republicans collected 62,500 signatures for what the Swiss system calls a popular initiative, which must be submitted to referendum if at least 50,000 citizens support it.



Juan Bordaberry

armed forces to crush the Tupamaros guerrillas and within a few months found himself in political isolation, unable to govern without military support. In June, 1973, four months after weathering a military uprising, he suppressed Uruguay's democratic institutions, dissolved the trade union federation, banned strikes, imposed strict press censorship and began ruling by decree with military backing.

His removal was the third Latin American coup of the year. The first was Jan. 11 in Ecuador. The second was March 24, when the Argentine military ousted President, Isabel Peron, now under arrest and awaiting trial for alleged corruption.

## Armed Forces End Backing

## Bordaberry Out as President In Bloodless Uruguay Coup

MONTEVIDEO, June 13 (Reuters).—President Juan Maria Bordaberry of Uruguay was ousted from power yesterday by the armed forces after he objected to plans for a return to representative rule.

In a peaceful climax to a week-long crisis over whether the country should continue indefinitely under a military-backed government or return to some form of representative rule, the armed forces announced last night that Alberto Demarelli, chairman of the 26-man Council of State, had taken over as head of state.

Mr. Demarelli is a retired army captain with many years of government service. Now aged 70, he left the military in 1936 and became a lawyer, a profession he practiced until 1963.

He was appointed vice-president in June, 1974.

The military announcement gave no promise of an immediate return to democratic rule. It spoke instead of a "transitional period."

The armed forces, which backed Mr. Bordaberry, 48, when he seized absolute power after closing down Congress three years ago, said the ousted president

was against "political parties and the expression of the free will of the people through the polls."

The armed forces said, on the other hand, they did not want to suppress the traditional political parties and maintained that sovereignty "is vested in the nation and that its authentic means of expressing it is through the popular vote."

"Profound Contradiction"  
The announcement, broadcast on radio and television, said Mr. Bordaberry's plans for the political future of the nation "are in profound contradiction with our most cherished democratic traditions." His term would have ended next February.

Uruguay is the smallest nation in South America and 85 per cent of its land is devoted to raising livestock. About 40 per cent of its 2.5 million inhabitants, however, live in the capital, Montevideo. Unsettled inflation and other economic problems began in 1967-68, the nation had one of the highest standards of living in South America. It also had one of the world's most extensive welfare programs.

Mr. Bordaberry, a rightist landowner, unleashed the country's

## Smith Consults Vorster

## Rhodesian Jets Attack Mozambique Positions

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 13 (UPI).—Rhodesian jet fighters have attacked the positions of Mozambique Army soldiers who have been firing mortars and rockets at a Rhodesian farming plantation, a government spokesman here said yesterday. He termed the action a warning not only to Mozambique but also to neighboring Zambia against supporting Rhodesia's black nationalist guerrillas.

[In South Africa, Reuters said, the Foreign Ministry announced that Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith went to Pretoria during the weekend for talks with South African Prime Minister John Vorster.

[The one-paragraph government statement said the two leaders "had discussions on the situation in southern Africa."

[Foreign Ministry sources said the emergency meeting was arranged at Mr. Smith's request to discuss the deteriorating security situation in Rhodesia. The sources said it was believed the two men also discussed Mr. Vorster's scheduled meeting in West Germany later this month with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.]

## Three-Hour Attack

The air attack Thursday ended a three-hour mortar and rocket barrage against the farm by Mozambique's regular troops at Espungabera, a small border town in the southeast, the spokesman here in Salisbury said.

Mr. Smith, on a visit to forward areas during the air raids, said that his regime would strike back against the Rhodesian guerrillas based across the border.

The insurgents aim to end 11 years of white-minority rule in this former British colony.

The government spokesman said yesterday: "The attack on Espungabera can be seen as a warning to Zambia and as an indication that Rhodesia is prepared to step up the pace and extent of the war if provoked." He said that the air strike was sanctioned "at high level."

Zimbabwe President Kenneth Kaunda has given the go-ahead for Rhodesian guerrillas based in Zambia to open a fresh front against the Salisbury regime.

No one was killed in Thursday's barrage, with Soviet-made 122-mm rockets against the Zona tea estates, but some damage was caused. Several weeks ago, black troops fired 51 rockets at the plantation.

## Jets' Targets

An ammunition dump in Mozambique exploded during the air raid and a mortar position was knocked out.

A government announcement yesterday said a Hunter strike jet crashed Thursday four miles from the air force base at Gwelo in central Rhodesia. It did not connect the loss with the Hunters' attacks against Mozambique. It said the crippled aircraft was abandoned in flight after it lost maneuverability at low speed.

Rhodesia has fewer than 30 combat aircraft and before the latest crash had a squadron of nine British-built Hunters.

## Railroads Are Target

An official statement today reported that guerrillas had attempted to sabotage two railroads.

Rhodesian security forces launched immediate follow-up

operations, the statement said, adding that there were no casualties in any of the incidents.

The insurgents blasted a railroad at Macheke, 37 miles south of the capital, temporarily cutting Salisbury's links with the eastern town of Umtali close to the Mozambique border.

They also blew up the line south to Botswana, just inside the Rhodesian border near Plumtree. Both lines were to return to service today. The attack on the line to Botswana is the second this year against one of

Salisbury's two remaining rail links with South Africa.

## Kaunda Accusation

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 13 (Reuters).—President Kaunda today charged the Rhodesian government with responsibility for two big early-morning explosions at government buildings here.

The blasts went off at the High Court building and the central post office at dawn, causing damage described as "very serious" by government sources. There were no injuries.



Costas Georgiou, also known as Col. Callan, testifying Saturday at the trial of mercenaries in Luanda, Angola.

## Georgiou Defies Court

## Briton Takes Responsibility For Mercenaries in Angola

By Marvinne Howe

LUANDA, Angola, June 13 (NYT).—British mercenary chief Costas (Col. Callan) Georgiou assumed full responsibility yesterday for all crimes laid to the 13 British and U.S. mercenaries on trial here for their lives.

"All of the so-called mercenaries which you have captured were under my direct command," he told the Angolan People's Revolutionary Court. "They were under my direct orders. Anything they are charged of is my responsibility."

The 25-year-old Cyprus-born former British paratrooper has been charged with mass murder, including the execution of 14 British mercenaries last winter in northern Angola.

Mr. Georgiou addressed the court yesterday morning, on the second day of the mercenaries' trial, with arrogant defiance. He refused to be filmed by the television crews, which have covered the rest of the proceedings, and after his brief statement of responsibility declared he would answer no more questions.

Respect for Norms  
The Angolan Revolutionary Court, which has shown strict respect for juridical norms, accepted the defendant's demands.

From evidence presented thus far, Mr. Georgiou was the only professional mercenary of the group.

He said that if he had known he was going into Angola, he would have gone back to England. Similar stories were heard Friday from two Englishmen, Kevin Marchant, 25, who insisted that he had been hired as a physical-training instructor for Angolan troops and mercenaries in Zaire, and Cecil Fortuin, 31, who asserted he had been hired by a British mercenary recruiter as his personal bodyguard.

The others, who acknowledge that they were hired as mercenaries, stress they went to train troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, which at the time—January and February—was fighting against the now ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

Gary Acker, 21, an ex-Marine from Sacramento, Calif., told the court Friday that he had taken part in no military action and had never fired a shot at anyone during the four days he spent in Angola before he was captured.

The other American in the group is Daniel Gearhart of Washington, D.C.

## Italian Court Limits Public Smoking Ban

ROME, June 13 (Reuters).—Italian smokers are still allowed to light up in restaurants, bars and dance halls, a top judicial body ruled today.

The Council of State said that a new law banning smoking in indoor places that had not taken into account the fact that bars and restaurants are places where people are often forced to smoke. The council was asked by the Health Ministry for the ruling after widespread confusion followed the coming into force of the new law last week.

## USSR Approves Amalrik's Visas

MOSCOW, June 13 (AP).—Soviet officials have approved visas for dissident his-

Andrei Amalrik and his wife, who told Western correspondents yesterday.

Amalrik said they plan to travel to the Netherlands where he has been asked to give university lectures. She said her husband, 57, was on a visit outside the country and would pick up the visa when he returns in a few

days applied in April for exit visas to Israel. Earlier Mr. Amalrik refused to request visas from Israel because he and his wife are Jewish. Mr. Amalrik has been in three prison camps or exile for alleged anti-Soviet ac-



Havana Silent on Allegations

OAS Unit Urges Cuba to End Rights Violations

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The Inter-American Human Rights Commission has appealed to Cuba to take immediate steps to end what it called "cruel, inhuman and degrading" treatment of political prisoners.

In a report, the commission said that numerous communications from individuals and organizations provide a "solid basis" for the belief that Cuba treats its political prisoners with "complete disdain."

Charges received by the commission allege that prisoners in Cuba are often victimized by extreme physical and psychological cruelty, lack of medical assistance and adequate food. They allege degrading conditions, forced labor, solitary confinement, prohibition of visits and measures to force acceptance of political indoctrination.

The commission declined to identify the sources of the complaints.

The body, a branch of the Organization of American States, said it had forwarded many complaints about prisoner mistreatment to the Cuban government but never received a reply. The regime of Fidel Castro withdrew from the OAS but the Cuban state is technically still a member.

In accordance with the commission's regulations, when a government ignores inquiries

about inhuman acts, "it presumes the allegations to be true."

The panel said it is sending a copy of the 83-page report to Havana in hopes of persuading Cuba to take remedial measures. Among the recommendations are an end to "cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment" of prisoners, complete separation of political and common criminals, a system of vigilance to guard against prisoner mistreatment and guarantees of a fair trial.

The report is the first by the commission on Cuba in six years. It was completed last month, too late for consideration by the current OAS General Assembly meeting in Chile.

In a speech to the OAS meeting last week, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the report "condemns our worst image of Cuban behavior."

Reign of Terror Keeps Paraguayans Silent

ASUNCION, Paraguay, June 13 (UPI).—Rights advocates in Paraguay were too frightened to send a representative to the Santiago meeting.

Their absence underlines the plight of victims of political repression in a small country out of the spotlight of world attention.

In Chile, the interest created abroad by the Marxist coalition

government of the late President Salvador Allende, and the violence of the military coup that toppled him, have maintained concern over rights.

The political and economic weight of Brazil, the largest country in Latin America, has helped draw attention to rights violations by the 18-year military government there. In Argentina, the rise and fall of Peronism and the bloody struggle between rightist and leftist terrorists are well known abroad. To some extent, Uruguay's long democratic tradition has helped dramatize rights violations under the military-controlled government there in the last three years.

Suffered in Anonymity But in Paraguay, political dissidents have almost always suffered repression in anonymity.

Under the 22-year presidency of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, Paraguay remains Latin America's most durable dictatorship—one that has lasted so long that most Paraguayans were not even born when the general took power.

Repression here comes in waves, sometimes reaching high tide, sometimes receding. In recent months, detentions have been numerous and charges of brutality widespread.

The rights commission and some diplomatic sources estimate that there are now 1,000 political prisoners. Most of them have not been officially charged and are not permitted lawyers.

In the last six weeks, at least two prisoners were tortured to death—a student, Mario Scherer, and a 65-year-old newspaper vendor, Mario Aramandina.

There is no guerrilla movement in Paraguay and the tiny Communist party is virtually inactive, according to diplomatic sources and legislators.

Among the more prominent prisoners are the leaders of a U.S. project aimed at providing medical, economic and legal help to Paraguay's 80,000 Indians. The project's leader, Miguel Chase Sardi, a 53-year-old anthropologist, has been tortured and has been in prison since December without charges.

Tortured to Talk

The refugees were terrified to talk yesterday because they were warned that if their stories appeared in the local press, they would be killed. Only two newspapers here reported the abduction—the English-language Buenos Aires Herald in a lead story on the front page and La Nación in a short report published on Page 5.

UN Region Director Roberto Muller said that the Argentine government had placed guards on all hotels lodging UN refugees. There are about 11,000 refugees here registered with the UN out of a total refugee population estimated at 25,000.

The UN said that it had been informed officially by the Argentine government that neither the police, the armed forces nor any other security organization had been involved in the incident which the Argentine authorities said they deplored.

The abduction of the men, all of them Chileans or Uruguayans, apart from the Paraguayan-born administrator of one of the hotels—who was apparently taken and beaten up because he protested the raids—follows the kidnapping and murder of five other exiles, including two prominent Uruguayan politicians, and the former Bolivian president, Gen. Juan Jose Torres.

The Uruguayans were found murdered on May 21 and Gen. Torres on June 2.

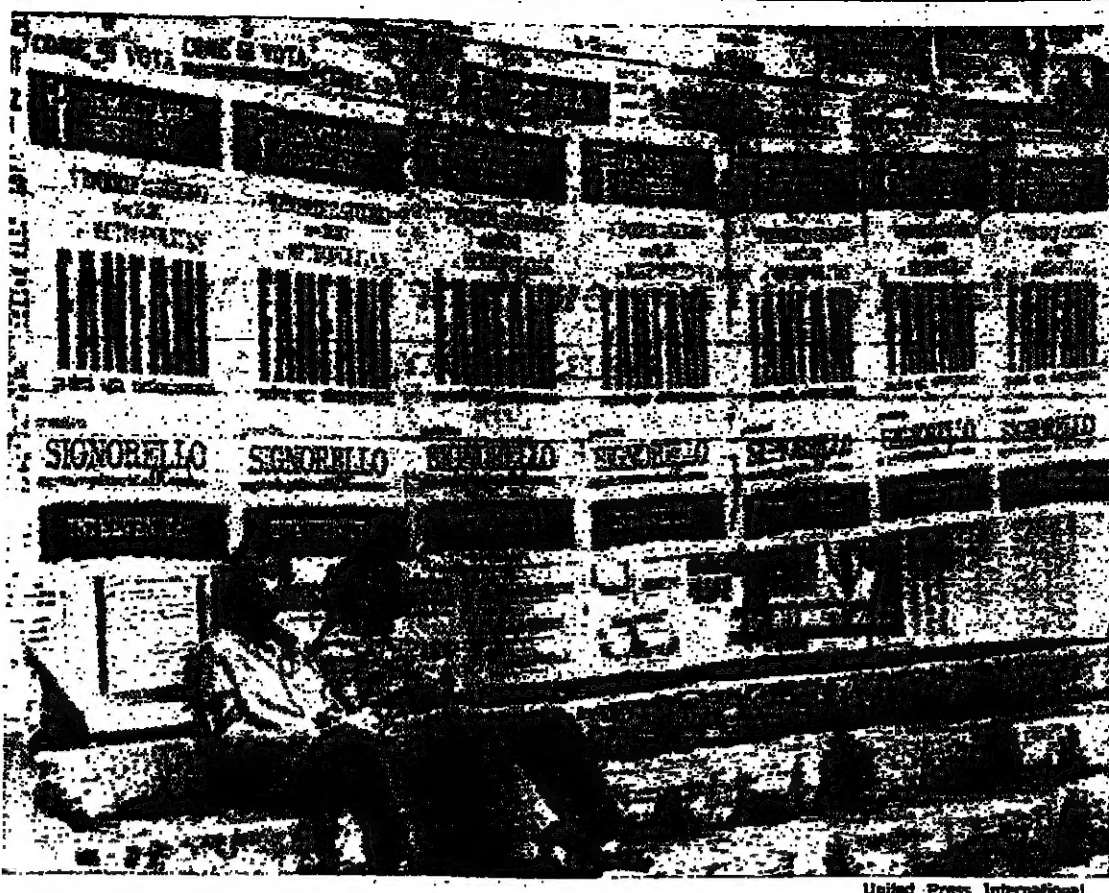
7 More Murdered

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (AP).—Gunmen assassinated a navy lieutenant and six bodies were discovered south of Buenos Aires today.

Police sources reported the latest violence but there was no confirmation by the military government of President Jorge Videla, who has imposed censorship on the local news media.

Beauties and the Beasts

MANILA, June 13 (Reuters).—The north Philippines town of Candelaria yesterday announced a beauty contest that will help get rid of rats. Each contestant must produce 20,000 rats to qualify for the finals.



Posters in Rome advertise a weekend rally held by the Christian Democratic party.

Christian Democrats' Requests Heeded

U.S. Aides Explain Stand on Italian Voting

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UPI).—The State Department's policy of taking a strong public stance against Communist participation in the Italian government was adopted last fall in part because of encouragement by Christian Democratic party leaders according to administration officials.

The officials noted that the State Department has refrained for the last two months from further public comment, also partly because of the Christian Democrats, who felt that the strategy was backfiring.

Aides to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that he had wanted all along to avoid making this a public issue but that his hand was forced by misperceptions of the administration's position, by unauthorized disclosure, and by his own desire to make European allies face up to the question of Communist participation in their governments.

Italy will hold general elections for two days beginning next Sunday, with speculation centering on whether the Communist party will gain sufficient strength

to form or become part of a coalition government.

The aides portrayed Mr. Kissinger's position as essentially one of reaction to the developing situation in Italy and not actively carrying out an anti-Communist campaign. "But once the question was asked, we had to make absolutely clear that there was no change in our assessment of the effects of the Communists' coming to power, a high State Department official said.

Several senior officials insisted that the two-month-long silence did not represent a backing away from the belief that Communist entry into government would have a devastating effect on the future of NATO.

Some middle-level State Department officials and congressional aides, on the other hand, expressed the view that Mr. Kissinger was now trying to have it both ways. As an official put it, "He's said on many occasions that he didn't want to talk about the internal affairs of other nations. He said he didn't want to meddle in the Italian elections, and he did it anyway."

Mr. Kissinger has come in for

heavy criticism in recent months for his handling of the Italian issue, including attacks from advisers to Jimmy Carter, the leading contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

All of the administration officials interviewed, however, gave basically the same account of the evolution of Mr. Kissinger's public position on the Italian Communist party.

Gains Last June

After the local elections in Italy last June, when the Communists scored substantial victories, the administration made no public comment. Press stories began to appear in Italy and the United States suggesting that the administration was rethinking its attitude toward Communist participation in power and preparing to deal with them.

By late summer, a number of Christian Democrats contacted the U.S. Embassy in Rome and the State Department to enquire about the administration's position and to ask why it was not saying anything publicly.

"They did not ask us to carry out a campaign in their behalf, only to make our position clear," an official said. These contacts were not made through official government channels, but on an individual basis.

"All they were asking us to do is what Henry had already decided to do on his own—to change the meaning that was being attributed to our silence," another high State Department official explained.

Between the late summer and mid-March, however, the administration volunteered only one public comment about the consequences of a Communist party victory in the forthcoming elections. That was an interview given by Ambassador John Voile to an Italian magazine.

Haig Initiative

The only other volunteered public statement by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., commander of the Atlantic alliance forces, was issued on his own initiative, of officials insisted, and was not authorized by the State Department. Gen. Haig was reported to have said that Communist participation in the Italian government would be "unacceptable."

Early in January, The New York Times reported, and it was subsequently confirmed, that the Central Intelligence Agency had funneled at least \$5 million in secret cash payments to individual anti-Communist leaders since Dec. 8.

In subsequent months, Mr. Kissinger actively lectured European leaders and U.S. diplomats in private conversations and told newsmen on a not-for-attribution basis of the dangers of Communist successes in Italy.

In mid-March, Mr. Kissinger made his only volunteered speech on the subject, stating that Communist-dominated governments would weaken Western economic and political solidarity and collective defense.

Furor in Europe

Mr. Kissinger's private and public statements created a furor in Italy and in many West European countries.

At about the same time, a high official said, "several Christian Democrats came to us and said that now your position is clear, you don't have to say it anymore and we were already thinking along the same lines."

Another official explained that the Communists "were having a field day with Kissinger's interferences and a number of Christian Democratic leaders came to us and said lay off."

Various administration officials said that they have been receiving conflicting analyses from embassy and intelligence sources in Italy about the probable results of the general elections. As many of the predictions as not say that the Communist party will not do as well as it did last June.

UN Conference Adjourns

Habitat Talks Request Curb On Private Land Ownership

By Gladwin Hill

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 13 (UPI).—The United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, dominated by Third-World representatives, endorsed a call Friday for sharp restrictions on the private ownership of land.

After two weeks of deliberations here, the 4,500 delegates approved more than 100 recommendations aimed at improving community life around the world.

The delegates asked that land be managed as a public resource rather than a profit-generating commodity and called for redistribution of land in poor countries and for a more equitable distribution of wealth.

"Land, because of its unique nature and the crucial role it plays in human settlement, cannot be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market," the conference declared.

"Private land ownership also is a principal instrument of accumulation and concentration of wealth and therefore contributes to social injustice. It unchecked it may become a major obstacle in the planning and implementation of development schemes."

The closing hours of the conference were punctuated by parleys and maneuvering by the Arab bloc to inject declarations critical of Israel into the record.

The Arab bloc, supported by Communist and Third-World nations, persuaded the conference to endorse a statement, opposed by Israel, saying, "In occupied territories the provoking of the native population and the establishment of new settlements for intruders is inadmissible. The vote was 59 to 5, with 25 abstentions."

A second Arab resolution, in effect endorsing November's UN vote equating Zionism with racism, was the subject of debate in the conference's final hours, before it was approved, 58-15 with 10 countries abstaining.

The debate centered on a paragraph that read:

"Human dignity and the exercise of free choice consistent with overall public welfare are basic rights that must be assured in every society. It is therefore the duty of all people and governments to join the struggle against any form of colonialism, foreign aggression and occupation, domination, apartheid and all forms of racism and racial discrimination, referred to in the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations."

The conference outlined dozens of recommendations on housing, the most specific was that, in

morning came as a surprise, the resolution of an earlier public vote Israel's status was to have cleared the way for final approval of the text.

U.S. and West German states said they would withhold their contributions if the Arab and Arab nations were approved of the clause. The United States, the largest individual contributor, has pledged \$200 million to fund and West Germany, \$100 million.

The pledging conference, called to conclude yesterday, extended into a third day by conflict over whether Israel be a donor or recipient of aid.

"This was resolved when it made it clear it did not at all intend to be a donor or recipient," he said. He said Israel pledged \$50,000 in aid.

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25 Abducted Refugees Freed; UN Panel to Chide Argentina

By Robert Cox

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (UPI).—The UN High Commission for Refugees announced that it will make a strong protest to the Argentine government over the abduction of 25 political refugees, who were released yesterday after being beaten up.

The refugees—all but one of whom were under the protection of the UN group—were seized by 40 armed men early Friday in two hotels where they were lodged with their families at the expense of the UN. It was erroneously reported at first that 50 persons had been abducted.

The UN charged that the refugees were dragged away by the gunmen in cars without license plates. The 25, all men, two of them boys of 17 and 18, one a

cripple and two seriously ill, were told by their abductors not to talk to the press and to leave the country within 48 hours. According to the official UN communiqué, they were "badly treated."

A UN official commented: "The truth is they were tortured." Several refugees had cracked ribs and all had to receive medical treatment.

Terrified to Talk

The refugees were terrified to talk yesterday because they were warned that if their stories appeared in the local press, they would be killed. Only two newspapers here reported the abduction—the English-language Buenos Aires Herald in a lead story on the front page and La Nación in a short report published on Page 5.

UN Region Director Roberto Muller said that the Argentine government had placed guards on all hotels lodging UN refugees. There are about 11,000 refugees here registered with the UN out of a total refugee population estimated at 25,000.

The UN said that it had been informed officially by the Argentine government that neither the police, the armed forces nor any other security organization had been involved in the incident which the Argentine authorities said they deplored.

The abduction of the men, all of them Chileans or Uruguayans, apart from the Paraguayan-born administrator of one of the hotels—who was apparently taken and beaten up because he protested the raids—follows the kidnapping and murder of five other exiles, including two prominent Uruguayan politicians, and the former Bolivian president, Gen. Juan Jose Torres.

The Uruguayans were found murdered on May 21 and Gen. Torres on June 2.

7 More Murdered

BUENOS AIRES, June 13 (AP).—Gunmen assassinated a navy lieutenant and six bodies were discovered south of Buenos Aires today.

Police sources reported the latest violence but there was no confirmation by the military government of President Jorge Videla, who has imposed censorship on the local news media.

Beauties and the Beasts

MANILA, June 13 (Reuters).—The north Philippines town of Candelaria yesterday announced a beauty contest that will help get rid of rats. Each contestant must produce 20,000 rats to qualify for the finals.

Jobless, Vice Rolls

Are Saigon Problems

BANGKOK, June 13 (AP).—Saigon radio has confirmed a recent French press report that South Vietnam's most pressing social problems arise from the facts that it has 3.5 million persons unemployed, 150,000 prostitutes and 250,000 drug addicts.

The broadcast, monitored here, said that the creation of new economic zones and reformation camps and the restoration of factory production are among the efforts by the Provisional Revolutionary Government to solve the problems.

Italy Quake Toll to 969

UDINE, Italy, June 13 (UPI).—The death toll from the Friuli region's May 6 earthquake rose to 969 Friday when a woman died in a hospital from injuries she suffered in the shock.

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**Guerrillas Down Thailand Jet**

BANGKOK, June 13 (A).—Communist guerrillas shot a Thai Air Force jet down today, a bombing mission Communist stronghold in northern Thailand, Friday, an official said today.

The pilot of the U.S.-made jet, Flying Officer Peng Kanyamont, is reported to be rescued and is being treated at a hospital here.

The jet was shot down to a burning ball of fire in the Thai border area of Petchaburi Province, about 210 miles north of Bangkok, an official said.

The incident was the latest in a series of attacks by Communist guerrillas against Thai Air Force jets.

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## Miss Ray Names Sen. Gravel

### FBI Is Reported Investigating Allegations of Sex for Votes

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, June 13 (NYT).—Federal investigators are looking into charges by Elizabeth Ray that she was ordered by former Sen. Kenneth Gray of Illinois to have a sexual encounter with Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska, to further Gray's hopes of securing the senator's assistance in passing legislation, according to sources close to the investigation.

## Reagan Wins 8 Delegates in Missouri

By Edward Walsh

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 13 (AP).—Ronald Reagan yesterday won 18 of Missouri's 19 at-large delegates to the Republican National Convention, giving him a significant lead in the state's delegation.

Only the personal popularity of Christopher Bond salvaged single delegate for the President at the daylong session of the Missouri Republican Convention. By a handful of votes, Gov. Bond won a place on the other side of the state. Two other Ford supporters—Lt. Gov. William Phelps and Attorney General John Danforth—were denied places in the state's delegation to the convention. The Missouri delegation will meet in Kansas City, Mo., while less than 1 per cent of the 2,250 national convention delegates were at stake here, Mr. Reagan's decisive show of support was a psychological victory for a state that both sides said before the voting could go either way.

Moreover, the Ford-Reagan race for the nomination is so close that even a relative handful of delegates such as those needed here could turn out to be decisive. The delegates Mr. Reagan picked up here pulled him within 50 votes of Mr. Ford in the race for the 1,130 committed delegates needed to capture the nomination. The President needs less than 200 additional delegates to reach that number and Mr. Reagan less than 300.

The former California governor's victory here also assured control of the Missouri delegation to the convention by at least a 2-1 margin. Earlier, the Missouri Republican meeting in congressional district 13 Reagan delegates and 13 uncommitted delegates to a state convention, attended by 30 delegates in a Shrine square, selected remaining 19 at-large delegates.

## Arter Captures 10 of Delaware's Convention Votes

DOVER, Del., June 13 (AP).—Jimmy Carter won 10 of Delaware's 12 Democratic convention votes yesterday. The 10 votes give Mr. Carter a total of 1,269, an Associated Press survey showed. A total of 16 votes is needed for the nomination. The Delaware delegates were chosen at the state Democratic convention.

Goodwill Tour  
MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 13 (AP).—Mr. Carter began a goodwill tour of Democratic leaders today by shaking hands with Sen. George Wallace, joining with him in a call to a "united and harmonious people."

Sen. Church's Plans  
SALT LAKE CITY, June 13 (AP).—Sen. Frank Church has filed a letter to campaign work in Utah that he plans to announce Mr. Carter tomorrow, the senator's campaign manager said today.

purported incident, first related by Miss Ray to the FBI two weeks ago, has been provided to The New York Times by Colleen Gardner, a former Capitol Hill secretary, who has said that she saw the encounter.

Mrs. Gardner's version of the encounter coincides with Miss Ray's description in her new novel, published this week, of her meeting with a "Senator Boulder" aboard a houseboat on the Potomac River some years ago.

Told of Miss Ray's assertions and Mrs. Gardner's recollection, Sen. Gravel termed the story "ridiculous" and said he did not remember ever having met anyone named Elizabeth Ray.

He said he doubted that Mr. Gray, a Democrat who retired from Congress in 1973, had ever offered him a quid pro quo because "I needed things [Congressional assistance] from Gray more than he needed things from me."

Worked Together  
At the time of the purported incident both men were chairmen of respective House and Senate subcommittees with authority over public buildings, and they worked together frequently in those capacities, Sen. Gravel said.

Earlier charges by Miss Ray against Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio, have led to the convening of a grand jury to look into her charges. Her statements to federal investigators are covered by laws that make it a crime for her to make false statements to them.

Mrs. Gardner resigned in March from her \$25,800 job with Rep. John Young because, she said, she was given little meaningful work by the 58-year-old Texas Democrat.

In a recent telephone conversation with Rep. Young, which Mrs. Gardner recorded, the incident involving Miss Ray and Sen. Gravel was brought up and the Texas congressman asked Mrs. Gardner whether she had been "an actual witness" to it.

"I was," Mrs. Gardner replied. "The cabin was open, I was sitting there drinking, I saw."

Investigation  
The Justice Department, which reportedly has expressed no interest in Miss Ray's otherwise innocuous personal relationships with members of Congress, is reported to be investigating the possibility that this incident may come under a bribery statute that covers the offer of a thing of value for an official act.

An aide to Rep. Hays confirmed yesterday that he has placed an employee on the payroll of both his personal staff and the staff of the House Administration Committee, which he heads.

The confirmation followed a report in The Washington Post that Don Goss, who lives and works in Rep. Hays's Ohio district, is simultaneously listed on the Ohio office staff, at a salary of \$19,140, and on the administration committee staff for \$10,000 a year as an assistant clerk.

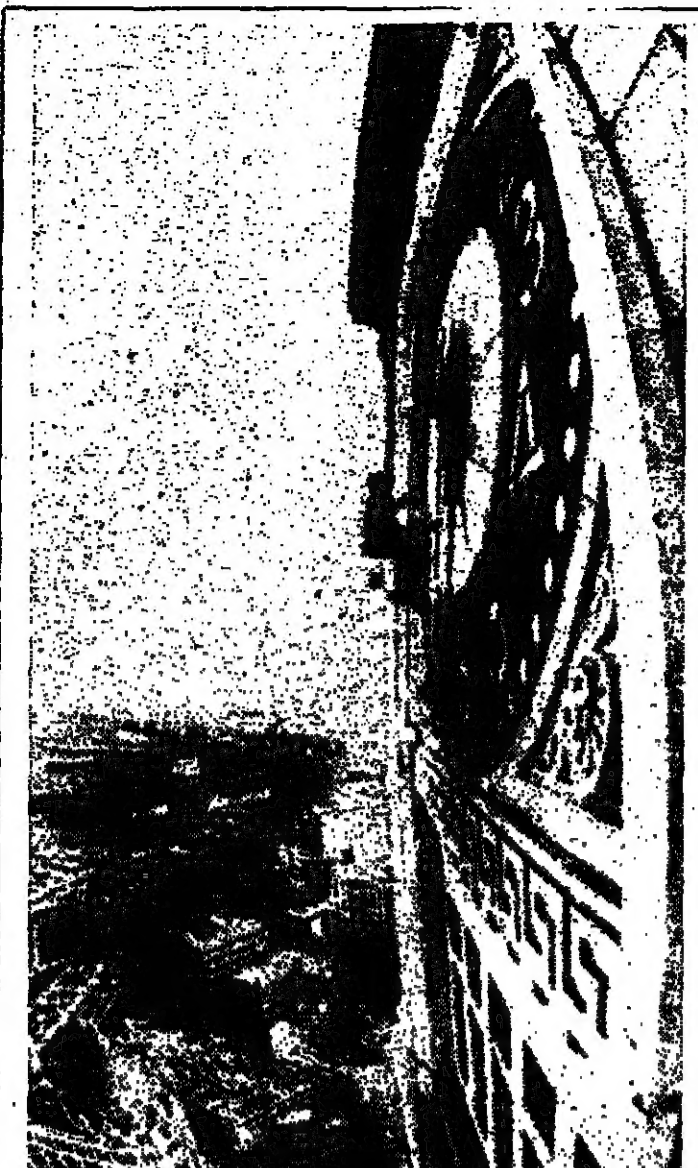
Carol Clawson, Rep. Hays's spokeswoman, said in a telephone interview from the Ohio hospital where he is recovering from an overdose of sleeping medicine that there is "nothing unusual about Mr. Goss's payroll arrangement" and that he has done "a little bit of work" for the committee in addition to his duties on the Ohio office staff.

Rep. Hays's personal physician said Friday that laboratory tests indicated that the 66-year-old Ohio Democrat had taken 10 times or more of the prescribed amount of a sleeping medicine that put him into a coma.

Dr. Richard Phillips, his physician for 17 years, said of the apparent dosage of the drug, Delman, "there is the possibility of a suicide attempt."

N.Y. Boosts Aid To City University  
NEW YORK, June 13 (NYT).—Gov. Hugh Carey signed into law yesterday a \$27-million aid package that will permit the reopening tomorrow of the 20 schools of City University, but at the cost of charging tuition in September for the first time in the 129-year history of the institution.

With legislative leaders at his side in his Midtown office, Mr. Carey said the law "places the City University on the road to eventual parity funding with the State University for comparable purposes."



TIME ON HIS HANDS—With Boston underneath, a painter touches up the clock on the Customs House.

## Egypt Calls In Police to Kill Stray Dogs to Check Rabies

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, June 13 (WP).—The sound of gunfire and the yelping of their puppy brought a British businessman and his wife rushing out of their villa near the Pyramids to see what was happening. They were too late.

The animal was dead. He had wandered outside the garden gate without his collar and was shot down by the police. He became another casualty of the only shooting war Egypt is currently waging, the war against rabies, one of the country's most persistent public health problems.

By government figures, more than 25,000 dogs have been executed by police in the last four months. The usual targets are not the safely inoculated family pets of foreigners and rich Egyptians but the bony, scruffy animals who roam in uncontrolled packs through city streets and rural villages. The sound of shots is frequently heard in the evenings in Cairo's suburban neighborhoods as the police open fire on wandering animals.

42 Victims Reported  
The Ministry of Health says that 42 persons died of rabies in Egypt last year, a figure that specialists say is probably low because many cases in rural areas are not reported.

More than 20,000 persons were bitten by dogs and required to receive a series of anti-rabies injections. With the dog packs growing and the incidence of bites increasing, health officials asked the police to step up their efforts to get rid of the potential carriers of the disease, which is fatal if anti-rabies inoculations are not started in time.

"It is cruel but what can we do?" asked Dr. Ahmed Akkad, the Health Ministry's director of preventive medicine. "You can get rid of them by shooting or by poisoning, and poison is too dangerous."

"It's just so heartbreaking when it's your own dog," the businessman's wife said after the loss of the puppy. "My son was terribly upset. We come from England where there has been no rabies for 50 years and children are taught to play with any and all dogs. But we're all to blame for keeping dogs out here."

A Constant Threat  
For Cairo's rapidly growing foreign community, rabies poses a constant threat in ways that the many other diseases endemic here do not. Schools warn children about keeping away from strays and bring in veterinarians to lecture about the proper inoculation of pets.

## Girl Gives Details on Plot to Poison Castro

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP).—A teen-age girl who caught the eye of Fidel Castro was sent to Havana by the CIA in 1960 to kill the Cuban Premier with poison tablets to be slipped into his coffee, according to the New York Sunday News.

The assassination attempt failed because the girl, fearful that the tablets might be discovered as she entered Cuba, secreted them in a jar of cold cream in her handbag and they melted, the News said in a copyright story by Paul Meskil.

The girl, identified as Marie Lorenz, told the newspaper that the CIA agents who recruited her for the assassination mission told her "it would change history."

She said the agents also told her, "You're the only one who can do it."

Girl Is Traced  
The News said an investigator for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities and the newspaper traced the girl to where she now lives in New York City. Quoting Miss Lorenz, the newspaper gave this account:

Miss Lorenz, a German-American, met Mr. Castro aboard the liner Berlin a month after he seized power in Cuba. Miss Lorenz's father was captain of the Berlin and took her along on a Caribbean cruise, which Mr. Castro joined at Havana. The Cuban leader dined with the captain and his daughter the evening he boarded the ship.

He took a fancy to Miss Lorenz and later persuaded her to return to Havana as his personal interpreter. She was lodged in his suite in the Havana Hilton.

CIA operative Frank Florin, later known as Frank Sturgis when he was convicted as one of the Watergate burglars, made contact with Miss Lorenz and persuaded her to photograph some of Mr. Castro's secret papers. He also later helped her escape from Cuba.

Back in the United States, the CIA told Miss Lorenz that she could perform "a tremendous service" to the United States by assassinating Mr. Castro. "You could knock him off," she said, "and work for the CIA. It would save everybody a lot of trouble."

Poison Chosen  
"I thought he was joking," Miss Lorenz said. "But they kept coming back to it and I realized they were serious. Finally, they decided on poison. They said it would be easy to put poison in his food or drink. They didn't

tell me to do it or not to do it. They said if I went, I'd be protected. But who could guarantee I'd get out?"

Miss Lorenz said she was told she would receive enough money to retire if she were successful. She did not specify an amount but said the CIA offered her "thousands."

She said she went to Havana but before meeting Mr. Castro

she slipped the two tablets the CIA had given her into her cold cream.

"The lobby was full of reporters and other people trying to see Castro, but he wasn't there," she said. "One of his aides recognized me and took me up to Fidel's suite. He [Mr. Castro] asked me why I left him, and I said it was because I missed my mother and my home. He said he was expecting an important phone call, but he took the receiver off the hook and he shouted to the henchmen [bearded ones] in the next room: 'No me moleste [don't bother me].'"

"Finally, he ordered food and coffee sent up. When it came, he fell asleep on the bed, in his fatigues and with a cigar in his mouth. I had no confidence left, but I knew this was the chance to do it."

"I went into the bathroom and opened the jar of cold cream. I stuck my finger in it and the whole thing came out like yuck. I couldn't find the capsules. They had melted."

"It was like an omen. I couldn't dump a glob of cold cream in his coffee, so I shut the jar and went back to the bedroom and I lay down on the bed beside him. I thought, 'To hell with it, let history take its course.'"

Miss Lorenz said she went back to Miami the next morning, where she was met by Florin.

"Stupid, stupid, stupid... why did you put them in the cold cream?" she quoted him as saying. "I said, 'Where else?' It was the only place to think of where the capsules could find them."

The News said Florin verified Miss Lorenz's story.

Asked if she would have killed Mr. Castro had the capsules not melted, Miss Lorenz said, "No, probably not."

## Senate Panel Ends Dispute On Latin Job for Shlaudeman

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—After two hastily-called secret meetings and the "urgent" intervention of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to approve the nomination of Harry Shlaudeman as the administration's senior Latin American policy-maker.

Nine senators voted "yes" and two senators took "no position" at the end of an unannounced session on Friday to question Mr. Shlaudeman on his previous testimony to Congress and his present policy views. Friday's session followed another hastily convened committee meeting on Thursday night.

Mr. Shlaudeman was accused by Rep. Michael Harrington, D-Mass., of lying to Congress in testimony about U.S. policy and operations in Chile. Deputy chief of the U.S. Embassy in Santiago in 1969-73, Mr. Shlaudeman testified in 1974 that "despite pressures to the contrary,

the U.S. government adhered to a policy of nonintervention in Chile's internal affairs during the Allende period."

It subsequently was revealed that the CIA—on recommendation of the U.S. Embassy in Santiago—had been involved in a program of covert operations. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities reported last year that the United States spent \$7 million in such covert action in Chile in 1970-3.

Mr. Shlaudeman publicly defended his original testimony on the grounds that the covert action did not constitute intervention in Chile's internal affairs.

In Friday's closed session, according to committee sources, the diplomatic chief's extraordinary circumstances—that he was following orders in not revealing U.S. covert actions which were still secret at the time of his original congressional appearance.

The committee had voted Tuesday to defer action on the nomination until calling both Mr. Shlaudeman and Mr. Kissinger, to testify. After learning of this decision, Mr. Kissinger telephoned from Santiago, where he has been attending an Organization of American States meeting, urging quick action on Mr. Shlaudeman and noncontroversial nominations, which also have been pending before the committee.

In a letter to the committee from Chile, Mr. Kissinger declared that Mr. Shlaudeman is "the personal choice" of President Ford and himself to be assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

## U.S. Limits Kills Of Porpoises by Tuna Fishermen

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP).—The government has set a limit on the number of porpoises that can be killed incidentally to tuna fishing. Once that limit is reached, the fishing technique that endangers the mammals would be banned.

The Commerce Department's National Marine Fisheries Service acted in response to lawsuits by environmentalists charging that yellowfin-tuna fishing with purse seines is endangering the survival of porpoises.

The Commerce Department set the limit for this year at 76,000, a reduction of 42 per cent from the estimated 134,000 porpoises killed as a part of tuna-fishing operations last year.

The department said it estimates that 24,000 porpoises were killed by tuna fishermen through mid-April this year. The yellowfin-tuna season ends in August.

Lewis Regenstein, head of the Washington office of the Fund for Animals, called the action a step in the right direction. But without other safeguards, he said, including an observer on every tuna boat to assure compliance with the limit, the action would be meaningless.

## Democrats Add Income Floor to Party Platform

WASHINGTON, June 13 (WP).—The Democratic platform-drafting subcommittee went on record yesterday in favor of a national income floor or guaranteed annual income, and against a constitutional amendment to prohibit abortion.

The subcommittee originally voted 10 to 3 to drop all mention of abortion in the platform, on the grounds that the Supreme Court has spoken on the subject, and that the issue is divisive.

However, to placate angered lobbyists for various pro-abortion women's organizations, Jimmy Carter's representatives persuaded the subcommittee to reverse itself, and it finally voted 8 to 4 to insert two sentences: "We fully recognize the religious and ethical nature of the concerns which many Americans have on the subject of abortion. We feel, however, that it is undesirable to attempt to amend the U.S. Constitution to overturn the Supreme Court... in this area."

At the urging of former UN Ambassador Daniel Moynihan, now seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. senator from New York, the drafters toughened their welfare reform plank to say that it advocates "an income floor for all citizens, both for the working poor and the poor not in the labor market."

## U.S. Journalist Dies After Car Bombing

PHOENIX, Ariz., June 13 (UPI).—Investigative reporter Don Bolles, 47, severely wounded by a bomb planted under his car June 2, died today.

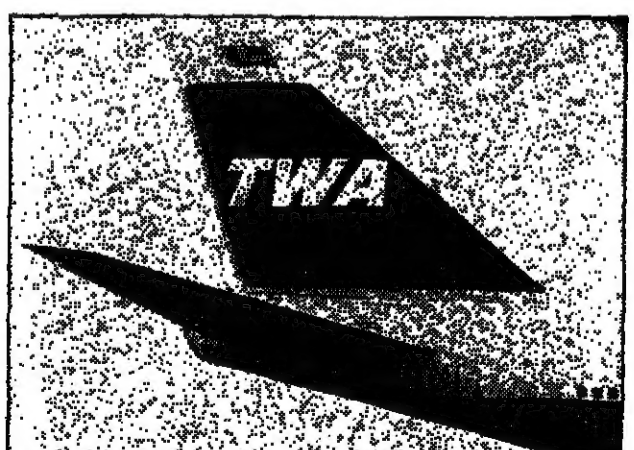
Mr. Bolles, whose stories for the Arizona Republic included series on the Mafia activities, lost his right leg and right arm in the bomb attack. His left leg was later amputated. The attack occurred as he drove away from a Phoenix motel where, he said, he was to meet a supposed informant.

## Guatemala Fishing Zone

GUATEMALA CITY, June 13 (Reuters).—Guatemala yesterday proclaimed sovereign economic rights in a 200-mile-wide zone extending from its coast.

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## Made in Japanese-Designed Plant

## Home Air-Conditioner Units Are Soviet Fruit of Détente

By David K. Shipley

BAKU, U.S.S.R. (NYT).—The consumerism that has begun to captivate the Soviet Union now has a new monument: A huge, highly automated Japanese-designed factory that makes nothing but home air conditioners.

The units, made to fit into windows of houses and apart-

ments, have started to appear this spring in state stores throughout Baku. Clerks report brisk sales despite their relatively high price of 430 rubles (\$568) each. A salesman said that numerous customers were coming to Baku all the way from Soviet Central Asia, the country's hottest region.

It would take a worker in the air-conditioner factory, where the average monthly wage is 130 rubles, more than three months to earn enough to buy one of the machines he helps build.

## Soviet Credit System

But the units can be bought under the Soviet Union's credit system, a procedure that allows people to pay on time for such items as refrigerators and stoves (but not automobiles). Only one item may be bought this way at a time. The payment is deducted from wages, usually over a period of one or two years, and a low interest rate is charged.

The factory in Baku is testimony both to the economic successes of détente and the growing Soviet taste for comfort. For an economy geared mainly to heavy and military industry, this plant represents an extraordinary investment in valuable hard currency for a consumer-oriented production process.

Many consumer items here are made on the side with leftover material by factories devoted to other functions, particularly military ones. Some household air conditioners, for example, have been produced by plants concerned principally with turning out industrial air conditioners, compressors and the like. Those for home use have been nothing more than low-priority side items.

By contrast, the Baku factory concentrates on mass-producing air conditioners for the home. Its technology, purchased in a big



A worker in the Japanese-designed home air-conditioner factory at Baku, U.S.S.R.

package from the private entrepreneurs of capitalism, constitutes one of the virtues, from the Soviet viewpoint, of détente.

## Foreign Technology

As international tensions have relaxed, Moscow has bought foreign technology in many fields, including oil exploration, chemical production, truck manufacturing and computers. But few of these purchases have involved consumer goods.

Both General Electric and the Japanese concern Toshiba were considered for the air-conditioner factory and Moscow awarded the job to Toshiba with a \$100-million contract to design and equip the factory and to train its workers to run and maintain the sophisticated assembly lines.

Soviet construction crews were

so slow in erecting the factory, a Japanese source said, that Toshiba executives had to push constantly for faster action, sometimes even appealing to Politburo members for help. Finally, the source reported, army construction men were sent in on weekends.

The factory was completed on time in December, but it is still being run at a rather leisurely pace. Only a fraction of the machinery, virtually all made in Japan, West Germany and the United States, is now operating; most of it stands idle.

## Mistakes Costly

According to the plant's director, Sanan Akhundov, all this is intentional for mistakes in such an operation can prove expensive. About 160 units are being com-

pleted each day now, he said, compared with a goal of about 10 times that number when the plant achieves full production.

Furthermore, in the absence of much support industry, most of the components such as copper tubing are being purchased from Japan. Mr. Akhundov said, though the hope is eventually to have everything Soviet-made.

Japanese technicians, who once numbered 400 to 500 at the plant, are now down to a skeleton crew of 23, and they will be gone in about two years.

One of them has worried openly about what he sees as the Soviet penchant for ignoring safety practices; he must constantly remind workers and supervisors to be careful, he says. When asked what would happen after he left, he just laughed.

## A New Country Is Emerging

## Royal Tour Offers a View of Tibet

Mana Ranjan Josse, editor of the Kathmandu daily newspaper Rising Nepal, was one of the first two journalists to visit Tibet in recent times when he accompanied King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal there on his four-day visit this month. He wrote the following article.

KATMANDU, June 13 (Reuters).—Chinese officials indicated during the recent four-day tour of Tibet by King Birendra that the former rule and present status of the last Dalai Lama of Tibet are still important issues in the new autonomous region.

The Nepal King, the first foreign head of state to visit Tibet since it became part of China, was shown around the palaces and temples of the successive Dalai Lamas and the Museum of the Revolution depicting their misrule.

Thus, the tour included visits to the Potale and Norbulinka Palaces, the winter and summer residences of the Dalai Lamas, the Jokhang Temple and Drepung Monastery.

These revealed the wealth of Tibet's former rulers and demonstrated the care that the Chinese have taken in preserving Tibet's treasures, buildings and antiquities.

## Exile in India

I formed the opinion that the position of the Dalai Lama, now in exile in India, will be a major issue in the process of normalization of relations between Peking and New Delhi.

Considering the depth of anti-Dalai Lama feeling and the extent to which the Chinese have gone in exposing the evils of the old Tibetan society, this will be a slow and extended process.

No real breakthrough can be expected unless the government of India requests the Dalai Lama to go back to Tibet and accept the new realities firmly established there in the 17 years of his exile.

However, the Chinese also make no bones about their view of the links between India and the Soviet Union, Peking's arch foe. In addition, the Chinese-Indian border dispute remains unresolved.

My first impression as I landed at Lhasa airport, 65 miles from the 1,300-year-old city, was the starkness of the Tibetan landscape.

The topography of the roof-of-the-world nation is austere, dom-



King Birendra

nated by rocks, sand and snow-topped peaks. The narrow strip of green which follows the road through the valley of the Tsang Po River, now renamed the Yalu-sangpo, is in stark contrast to the mountains, where not a blade of grass is seen.

An equal contrast is between the traditional whitewashed rock and mud dwellings of the Tibetans and the clusters of modern, functional buildings surrounded by walls.

But on both—in big Chinese and occasionally Tibetan characters—the slogans of Communist ideology drive home to the visitor the reality of the changes that have swept the once-idolent land of the lamas.

These changes began with the 17-point agreement that Tibet signed in Peking in 1951. The signatory for Tibet was Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, a former member of the Dalai Lama's Cabinet, who now is vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

As the highest ranking Tibetan in the Peking hierarchy, he was chief host to King Birendra. He also took part in rounds of talks

between the Nepalese and China during the King's weeklong trip. Chinese officials disclosed that for monks in present-day Tibet, preaching and conversion is no longer permitted. This means that when the present generation of lamas dies out there is no possibility of a religious revival.

Monks must do manual work like the rest of the people. In the Drepung Monastery, for instance, they tend vegetable fields and orchards.

There now are only 300 to 400 monks at Drepung. In the past this monastery alone housed 7,000 and the three main monasteries of Lhasa reportedly had a population of 20,000.

When King Birendra visited the Norbulinka, or winter, palace complex, from which the 14th Dalai Lama fled in disguise of March 18, 1959, he was shown only the new or "immortal" palace built by the Dalai Lama between 1954 and 1956 and part of the sprawling compound which houses several temples and garbages set in wooded surroundings of cypresses, willow, walnut and apricot trees.

## His Unmade Bed

Chinese guides made point of reference to the unmade bed of the Dalai Lama, from which he "hurriedly" rose on the night he fled Tibet.

They also stressed that his residence contained two "modern bathrooms."

The Norbulinka Palace was a gift by the seventh Dalai Lama and each of his successors added to it, building in effect their own self-contained palaces.

During a two-hour tour of the Potale Palace, King Birendra, accompanied by his sister, his uncle and an aunt, was specially shown the eastern or central portions.

## Restoration Work

Like all the other monasteries visited, this was in excellent shape, although it was evident that some of the restoration work had been recently carried out.

All contained precious objects—religious statues and artifacts, antiques, jade, turquoise, pearls and rubies, some the size of a man's fist.

A Chinese official said the gold used in one Buddha image, not by any means the biggest seen, weighed 13 pounds. The official said it was worth 2 million yuan, roughly equivalent to \$1 million.

It was only one of thousands of small, medium and large images of the Buddha in the Potale Palace alone. The other palaces were equally crammed. The extent of the stored wealth is unimaginable.

The Museum of the Revolution showed the progress made in the country since it became an autonomous region of China in 1955. But more graphic was the depiction through photographs and life-size statues of the exploitation of the serfs, "talking animals," as they were reported to be regarded in heyday of lamaism, both feudal lords and monasteries alike.

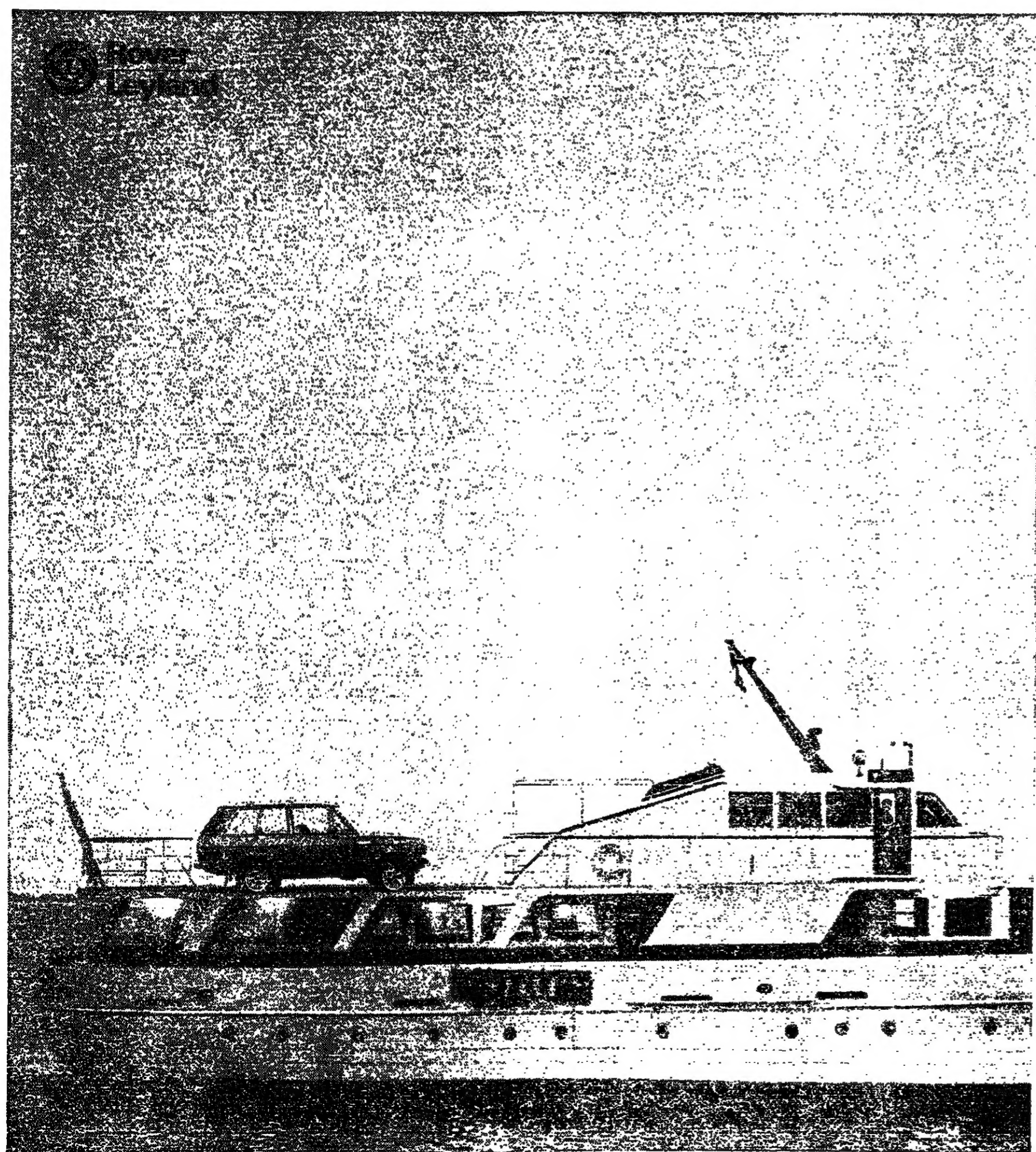
## Lorillard Admits Doubtful Funding

NEW YORK, June 13 (AP).—The Lorillard Tobacco Co. has made questionable payments that may add up to \$15 million involving foreign sales of tobacco in the last five years, according to a spokesman for its parent company, Loews Corp.

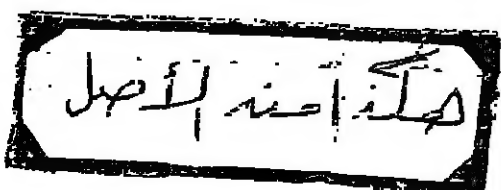
The spokesman also confirmed reports that executives made \$48,000 in domestic political contributions from 1971 through 1973 and received improper reimbursement from the company. The disclosures were made by Lorillard to the Securities and Exchange Commission, he said.

The spokesman declined to elaborate on which executives made the payments or, in the case of the foreign payments, which countries were involved.

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### 5 Die in Alpine Fall

BRIANÇON, France, June 1 (AP)—Six alpinists from the Lyons area fell down a 300-meter precipice in the Agneaux massif near the Italian border, yesterday. Five men were killed and the sixth was hospitalized.

Newry-Forkhill road just before midnight had signaled a car halt. As they did so, a bomb exploded at the side of the road, injuring two of the men, and the patrol came under fire. The car accelerated toward the soldiers, more shots were exchanged and the driver was killed.

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# Carter's Election Gamble Now Looks Like Solid Bet

## Built on Primary Victory, Wallace Defeat

By James T. Wooten

ATLANTA (NYT)—From the start, Jimmy Carter's presidential campaign moved on the fragile premise that 1976 would be a gambler's year.

"We figured the odds as best we could," he said not long ago, "and then we rolled the dice."

Now that brassy wager, made a year and a half ago, looks to be a solid bet. A month before the Democratic National Convention in New York, the former Georgia governor seems to have secured himself of the nomination.

While there are few certainties in U.S. politics—his success is simple evidence of that—the Carter gamble and the strategy into which it evolved have unquestionably become one of the most important elements of this year's campaign, regardless of its eventual outcome.

### Key Insights

Not only did it lift him from relative obscurity to national prominence, it also shaped to a large degree the efforts of his opponents, suggested the broader outlines of the general campaign later this year and provided key insights into the character of Mr. Carter himself.

That such substantial effect should emerge from such improbable cause is perhaps one of the campaign's most fascinating developments, for from its embryonic beginnings to its currently impressive stature, Mr. Carter's thesis was always tenuous, his strategy always a gamble.

There are certain probabilities, of course, but there was nothing even probably certain," his national campaign manager, Hamilton Jordan, said recently. "We hoped 1976 would be a different sort of year politically—we believed it would be—and we geared our campaign to that faith."

Paramount in Mr. Carter's strategy, according to Mr. Jordan, were these basic gambles:

• That regardless of the size of the field, the Democratic nomination could be won in the grueling parade of primary elections and state caucuses, not in back-room struggles at the convention next month.



• That, despite his immense popularity in past years, Gov. George Wallace of Alabama could be soundly beaten and his role in politics this year reduced greatly.

• That Mr. Carter's Southern origins and his image as an unknown newcomer without Washington connections would eventually become rather formidable assets, not crippling liabilities.

• That most voters would be more favorably inclined toward a candidate emphasizing personal qualities such as integrity and confidence than toward those emphasizing ideological stands on the issues.

On these assumptions, Mr. Carter, Mr. Jordan, Charles Kircho, an Atlanta lawyer and a long-time friend and mentor of the candidate, and Jody Powell, Mr. Carter's press secretary, constructed the campaign that has now brought him such a commanding lead in the Democratic race.

Others contributed along the way—including, according to Mr. Carter, his wife, Rosalynn—but it was principally from a small cadre of Southerners, all schooled in the rough-and-tumble arena of Georgia politics, that Mr. Carter's blueprint emerged.

He entered and ran in every primary except one, West Virginia; he actively wooed delegates in most of the state caucuses; he took on Gov. Wallace head-on in Florida and North Carolina, and he consistently focused much of his rhetoric on his role as an outsider critical of federal policies and performance, avoiding as much as possible definitive ideological positions.

His success is well documented. He won 17 of the 30 Democratic primary elections, accumulated large blocs of support from the caucus-convention states and amassed at least 1,200 delegates at the 1,505 needed for nomination.

tion in the process, more than three times as many as his nearest opponent, at the end of the primary season last Tuesday.

In the latter days of the primary season, Mr. Carter's momentum seemed to slow and his first gamble—to run everywhere on the premise that the nomination could be won before the convention—seemed less promising. But it appears to have succeeded. Mr. Carter "planned all along to fight it out" for the last decisive delegates between the final primaries and the convention, Mr. Jordan said, and he believed all along and still believes that he will win a first-ballot nomination in New York.

"That is where we differed with everybody right from the start," Mr. Jordan responded. "We pressed these would not be a 'brokered' convention. The odds all presumed there would be. That's the basic difference in our campaign and the others."

That difference, in the view of the Carter strategists, translated itself into a pair of advantages. With 700 delegates selected in the first three months of the year, they assumed that the major political conventions of the year would take place during that period.

So the plan was to "survive with grace" in January, February and March, Mr. Jordan said, establish Mr. Carter as a "candidate running all over the place," and go into April, when 500 more delegates were chosen, "still alive and well."

### No Public Office

The second advantage in presuming that the nomination could be wrapped up before the convention was in Mr. Carter's own availability to pursue such a goal. Unlike most of his opponents, he held no public office and thus was not bound to legislative or executive responsibilities.

"So, believing that the delegates were out there to be taken, and knowing that a part of the strategy of all the others was to run only in selected spots, we spent an appropriate amount of time and resources in states that they had written off for one reason or another," Mr. Jordan said.

Mr. Carter now has "clusters of delegates" in almost every state as a result, Mr. Jordan continued, "including, for instance, five in Arizona, which is [Rep. Morris] Udall's home."

Such fervent campaigning "put us in the posture to develop momentum on the front end, and even more importantly, because we were running every Tuesday, we were able to turn around one bad Tuesday on the next."

As an example, Mr. Jordan cited Mr. Carter's loss to Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and other opponents in Massachusetts followed by his substantial victory the next week in Florida.

The Florida contest is remembered now as Mr. Carter's first victory over Gov. Wallace, the second essential gamble in the strategy.

Another basic gamble inherent in Mr. Carter's strategy was the presentation of him as a candidate who de-emphasized clear ideological positions in favor of personal qualities.

"There aren't many people, including me, who really understand all the issues," Mr. Jordan said. "They're so damned complex, the average fellow out there is looking beyond them to what sort of person the candidate is."

Mr. Jordan discounted any suggestion that Mr. Carter was merely giving voters what he sensed they wanted by changing his own positions and beliefs to match theirs.

### 'Not True'

"That's just not true," he said. "What happened here was that Jimmy was the right candidate at the right place in the right year. What he happens to be happens to match what the people happen to want—a candidate who goes beyond ideology to personal honesty and integrity and confidence."

Both Mr. Carter and Mr. Jordan rejected the suggestion of a "strategy" on everything—but the point is he's not having his campaign on the repetitive expression of those positions. He's being it on his view that the American government can be and should be as good as the American people."

That approach has taken Mr. Carter a long way in the year and a half since he formally announced his candidacy at the National Press Club in Washington, and his basic strategy, with few exceptions, seems in retrospect a masterful plan, a blend of chutzpah, common sense and good fortune.

If he has played it right, the quiet-spoken peanut farmer will almost certainly become his party's presidential nominee next month and perhaps the next president of the United States.



Artist's rendering of the European spacelab aboard the NASA space shuttle.

# Europe Spacelab Push Gains

By Walter Sullivan

BRERMEN, West Germany (NYT)—Assembly has begun here of a "hard" mockup of the spacelab to be carried into orbit in 1980 as the first space shuttle payload and guidelines have been set forth for the mission destined to open a new era in manned space flight.

The mockup, "hard" because it is a fully metallic replica, anticipates the flight version, only one of which will be built. The latter is designed to make at least 50 flights and remain operational for a minimum of 10 years.

Guidelines for the spacelab missions were set forth by representatives of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration at a meeting in Paris with officials of the European Space Agency. The agency has contracted for construction of the spacelab by a wide range of West European industries.

The prime contractor is ERNO, a subsidiary of VFW-Fokker which was formed from a number of north German and Dutch aviation firms including some, such as Focke-Wulf, Heinkel and Fokker, famous for planes they built in the two world wars. The

spacelab mockup is being assembled at the ERNO plant alongside the Bremen airport.

The Europeans were told in Paris, according to ERNO officials, that spacelab missions will have to be booked three years in advance to insure that a space shuttle will be available. NASA will then designate a 90-day period during which the launching can be expected to occur.

### Fixed Fee

Except for special "cooperative" missions, those sending experiments up on spacelab will reportedly be charged a fixed fee, whether they are in the United States, Europe or elsewhere. This has disappointed the Europeans, who hoped for special consideration in view of their investment in the shuttle, now climbing toward \$400 million.

There is some hope here that a modification of this policy can be negotiated.

Although only one flyable spacelab will be built, through its modular design it will be able, on successive flights, to perform a wide range of missions. Those for the first flight—which is being

treated as a 20-chance "survive" test—will be experiments between European and American scientists.

Spacelab is like a train, "passenger cars" and "engine cars" can be assembled in a variety of configurations, "passenger cars," of which a minimum of two can be carried, sealed, pressurized cylinders life support systems. Within human tasks, manufacturing and other experiments are conducted.

The "freight cars" are open to the deep vacuum of space. From these automatic or controlled experiments, such as astronomical observations, as many as 100 experiments can be carried if the no-manned modules are used. For the first flight, two modules are planned plus two pallets. While the mission will be testing the life performance of spacelab as a shuttle, a full program of scientific experiments is also planned in view of the three-year time required for bookings. Lists here are already working proposals.

### 30-Day Limit

At no time will spacelab be detached from the shuttle orbit. While in space the will fly with its huge door open to give the laboratory to the exterior. Each will be limited to 30 days.

The modules can carry as many as four experiments, in addition to the three-man crew of captain, pilot and a specialist. During launch and landing, the modules are attached to the shuttle, which means as many as 10 occupants.

Via a tunnel, the spacelab will have access to the shuttle cabin. A hatch tunnel with air lock will access to space and it could be equipped with the system used when the Apollo-Soyuz spacecraft joined in 1975. The only holdover Apollo-Soyuz hardware was a critical piece of European equipment, a communications system with another spacecraft.

The hatch will be used, for extravehicular activities such as changing film in scopes on the pallets or for repairs. There will be a hatch to the modules to allow movement outside the lab.

Spacelab had its birth in a critical year. European efforts. It was then that a dream of a large European space system, known as Europa, abandoned before a final decision had been reached.

In a major reorganization, the European Space Agency turned an on-wheels of European Space Research Organization.

It was agreed that the space agency would join U.S. space effort by a spacelab. A project was initiated to develop a smaller, less expensive, more capable of carrying 500 out to a postsecondary orbit.

The chief contractor for the French space agency, France is paying 64 per cent of the cost. Fabrication is a task at Toulouse. British carrying chief responsibility for the development of the launch vehicle.

Italy is building the 10 modules and it has been arrival of the first module that initiated assembly the mock-up here. The role insure that all non-electronic elements of the complex craft in compatible fashion. For additional sky-lab versions are built.

The next will be the "fidelity" model, produced. Final design details are agreed later this year. It will be for crew training. The new engineering mock-up-1, will be to the United States in 1980 test fitting to the shuttle.

This will be followed by flight unit, scheduled for launch to the Kennedy Space Center a year later. Finally, launching mock-up-2 will be and have have to help European participants prepare in during the 10-year operation.

The first spacelab flight follow six or seven test flights of the shuttle.



Jimmy Carter at news conference last week in Georgia.

# Angola's Neto Fails to Fit West's Conception of Him

By David B. Ottaway

LUANDA, Angola (WP)—He has been portrayed as an uncompromising, power-hungry leader of strongly Marxist persuasion, and his enemies have vehemently denounced him for his "autocratic" style of rule and devious tactics.

In the Western press, he has been painted quite literally "Red"—pro-Communist or perhaps even Communist, irrevocably hostile to the West, and his Populist movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) more or less a satellite of the Soviet Union.

The 11-month-long civil war that saw the Angolan nationalist movement shattered into three armed camps served to harden this image of the man—in the West. He stubbornly resisted African and Western calls for a government of national unity that would dilute his or his movement's power, and he quickly turned to the Soviet Union and Cuba for large-scale military assistance that would eventually prove decisive.

But inside Angola today, nothing seems more misleading than the Western-imposed image of Agostinho Neto, the doctor-poet-revolutionary who has emerged from 15 years of internecine warfare within his own movement and a bitter three-year struggle for power at the dawn of independence to become Angola's first leader.

Instead of the stern, unsmiling figure he cut throughout the civil war, he has now mellowed considerably and taken on the airs of a fatherly "guide and educator" of the people, as he is called on the posters bearing his bespectacled, gray-haired picture.

### Caution and Tolerance

Compared to most of his colleagues, he is markedly measured in word and cautious in action, urging tolerance and seeking to bind up the still bleeding wounds of Angola's war-divided society. He is not interested in promoting class struggle or in turning blacks against whites and "metics" (mulattoes). Indeed, his apparent intent and vision is to create what could well be Africa's first real multiracial society.

Within the spectrum of Marxist and radical revolutionary thought that deeply colors the political atmosphere of Luanda these days and may eventually mold the country's official ideology, Mr. Neto stands out distinctly as a moderate. Unlike most of his ministers, he seems to avoid purposely the use of Marxist-Leninist jargon in his speeches. In fact, he rarely even uses the word "socialist," preferring the term "progressive" to

describe the new Angolan state. Moreover, he is frank to say that his MPLA is far from being Marxist, in ideology or even a properly constituted political party.

Yet there is no doubt from his speeches that he intends to build a socialist state on the ruins of the old colonial order, radically restructuring the economy and polity. Whether it will become a Marxist-Leninist state he has clearly left an open question—which is far more than many of his listeners are doing.

What strikes a visitor to Luanda today is the large number of

**Mr. Neto also seems far more eager than most to establish a certain balance in Angola's now seemingly lopsided foreign policy. While the MPLA owes a huge debt to the Soviet Union and Cuba for its victory, he seems interested in affirming his government's independence of all military blocs, big-power rivalries and foreign influence generally.**

outspoken and independent-minded figures in the MPLA government. Landmark policy statements may come from Mr. Neto, but they may just as well be announced by Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento, MPLA Secretary-General Ludo Lara, Defense Minister Iko Carreira or one of the other ministers.

The inner policy-making body is the movement's 16-member Political Bureau, which is capable of meeting without Mr. Neto and even making important decisions.

Mr. Neto's moderating influence in domestic politics is perhaps most evident in his persistent promotion of harmonious multiracial society against a strong undercurrent of black nationalism, verging on overt racism, within the MPLA and Angolan society. In practically every one of his speeches, he preaches acceptance of whites and admonishes those who seem to believe the white man per se is the enemy.

"Not all whites in Angola are necessarily Portuguese and not all Portuguese are necessarily reactionaries," he keeps saying.

"There are whites here from many different countries who are our friends."

Mr. Neto also seems far more eager than most to establish a certain balance in Angola's now seemingly lopsided foreign policy. While the MPLA owes a huge debt to the Soviet Union and Cuba for its victory, he seems interested in affirming his government's independence of all military blocs, big-power rivalries and foreign influence generally.

"It is absolutely stupid to say that the Angolan state is following a political line imposed from abroad," he said. "The Angolan people's pride would not agree to our being directed from abroad. The decisions we make here are ours."

He was answering charges that Angola is a Soviet "puppet." Moreover, where many of his advisers and ministers seem to feel that Angola can live very well without recognition by the United States and that making concessions to obtain it is totally unacceptable, Mr. Neto has on several occasions made conciliatory gestures toward Washington.

Still, it is clear that he agrees with his more radical colleagues that the Eastern bloc and other socialist countries are the more "natural" allies of a militant socialist African state, such as Angola, clearly intent to become one and that his government should have "preferential" relations with them.

Two main factors seem to account for Mr. Neto's rise to the presidency of the movement: his persecution over the years by the Portuguese police, which served to make him an international martyr, and the deep respect he won from his colleagues by his courage in returning to Angola in 1969 at a time when almost all other MPLA leaders were fleeing the country.

(Another reason given by some of his former associates was the fact that he was black, while most of the movement's other founding fathers were mulattoes and were thus less acceptable as leader of an Angolan nationalist party.)

If the Portuguese in effect made Mr. Neto president, there were far different reasons for his survival as top leader of the MPLA through years of periodic crises and savage rivalry among half a dozen of its civilian and military chiefs.

One was Mr. Neto's steel-minded determination to prevail over his rivals at nearly any cost and his steadfast refusal to compromise with any of them. This was only possible because he had a circle of faithful lieutenants who stuck with him through thick and thin.

It does not appear that Mr. Neto was ever the master military



Agostinho Neto

strategist of the MPLA's campaign during the civil war any more than he was during the struggle against the Portuguese Army. Mr. Neto periodically visited "liberated zones" inside Angola but was never really a guerrilla leader conducting operations.

### Superior Organization

Indeed, the most striking thing about the MPLA was its depth of civilian and military leadership and breadth of organization compared to the two rival nationalist groups, which came close to being "one-man organizations."

While the MPLA's ultimate victory in the civil war was quite obviously due to Soviet and Cuban assistance, it was also true that it had far superior organization and a wealth of upper and middle-echelon cadres, which neither of the other nationalist groups could boast. Mr. Neto thus owed his place today to that organization and its collective leadership—as well as to outside support.

Mr. Neto now lives mostly in the old Portuguese pink-colored colonial palace, perched on a hill overlooking the capital's center. He also has a home near the sea, just south of Luanda, but now seldom has the time to go there.

His attractive Portuguese wife, Maria Eugenia, is usually at his side on official occasions, but otherwise she seems to leave politics to her husband. Mr. Neto has two teen-age daughters living with him and at school in Luanda. His one son is in his early twenties and now studying in an Eastern-bloc country, thought to be Romania.

With a Portuguese wife and mulatto children, the Neto family seems a perfect reflection of the social forces that molded Angolan society under Portuguese rule, or at least produced its educated elite ruling the country today. He himself is black, and this is important in this still racially tense postwar society.



By William Ellington

Among offerings scheduled this week was a \$25-million, 10-year issue of Home Oil Co. bearing 9.5 per cent which offers a very good yield for an issue considered to be of top-notch quality. While the issue has not been rated,

One banker commented that the issue was of excellent quality but that dealers are very reluctant to buy Canadian-dollar issues because their cost of financing inventories in Canadian dollars now ranges around 10.5 per cent. Consequently, even a normal amount of sales in the after-market tended to have an exaggerated effect on prices.

Among offerings scheduled this week was a \$25-million, 10-year issue of Home Oil Co. bearing 9.5 per cent which offers a very good yield for an issue considered to be of top-notch quality. While the issue has not been rated,

**'It's Beautiful—But I'd Rather See  
a Ship on the Horizon.'**

Also on offer is a \$30-million, seven-year floating rate note issue of Crédit Commercial de

Cie. Nationale Algérienne de Navigation, the Algerian National Shipping Company, is making the first public issue in United Arab Emirate dirhams.

The 100-million-dirham (about \$26 million), 10-year bond issue is expected to bear 9 per cent. Bondholders will have the option of redeeming in 1981, and the bonds will be guaranteed by Banque Extérieure d'Algérie.

Market Volume		
	June 11	June 4
Cedel	\$451.1 mil.	\$408.7 mil.
Euroclear	\$579.4 mil.	\$702.8 mil.

Although the preponderance of current economic data supports the contention that U.S. business is well launched on the comeback trail, it is hardly surprising that there is less than unanimity when parties of very different political persuasions in the executive and legislative branches of the national government assess the outlook and offer varied prescriptions for dealing with it.

Even the administration's staunchest critics have found it difficult to quarrel with the fiscal and monetary policies pursued here in the recent past. Fiscal stimulus (via the tax-cut route) and monetary support

have certainly provided the impetus for a rather strong economic recovery during the last year. In the current quarter, it has been estimated by various sources, the real gross national

## *The Washington Debate Over Future Policies*

The bond market successfully handled a heavy volume of financing, both governmental and private, last year and so far this year without undue strain, while the stock market advanced about 140 points, or around 17 per cent, on the Dow Jones industrial stock average since mid-

So while the administration's economic hierarchy can take comfort—and is doing so—in the economy's recent performance, the issue now is whether the moderately stimulative policies used so far will be appropriate to

Alan Greenspan, William Simon and Arthur Burns, the administration's economic brain trust, have been standing firm in resisting any significant change in policy at this time. Mr. Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, indicated last week that the administration is "inclined to lift" its optimistic forecasts of last January by a slight degree because the economy's performance in the first half of this year "has exceeded most earlier expectations, including our own."

**Statistical Changes**

He and other administration officials have been saying recently that "the evidence clearly supports the idea that the economy will continue to be strong."

NEW YORK, June 18 (NYT).—Price gains last Thursday and Friday put the stock market ahead last week—interrupting a six-week decline that had left the Dow Jones average of 30 industrials at its lowest levels since mid-February.

The upturn, not accompanied by a marked increase in trading volume, reflected several factors. Brokers had been suggesting that the market was in an oversold condition and due for an advance on technical grounds.

Investors also noted that the quarterly earnings of numerous well-

It was also noted that the sensitive questions of monetary policy and higher interest rates appeared to have stabilized at least for the time being. Short-term interest rates declined somewhat during the most recent week. Moreover, the market seemed to take in stride the latest warning in the nation's money supply.

For the week as a whole, the Dow Industrial average was up 14.90 points to 978.80, the best weekly gain since the week ended April 23 when the average was up 30.23 points. Virtually all of the gain was scored Friday, when the index jumped 14.41 points.

they will continue to be strong at least through the rest of the year. As a result, they are now talking about an unemployment rate below 7 per cent by the end of the year (it was 7.3 per cent last month) and a rise to 7 per cent for real economic growth this year instead of the 6.5 per cent they predicted in January. And they expect to adjust "slightly downward" their earlier forecast of a 6-per-cent rise in prices this year.

They are undismayed by the negative factors in the economy that they concede are there—the recent slowing of consumer spending, the overhang of unsold housing, the slowness of business

(Continued on Page 11, col. 3)

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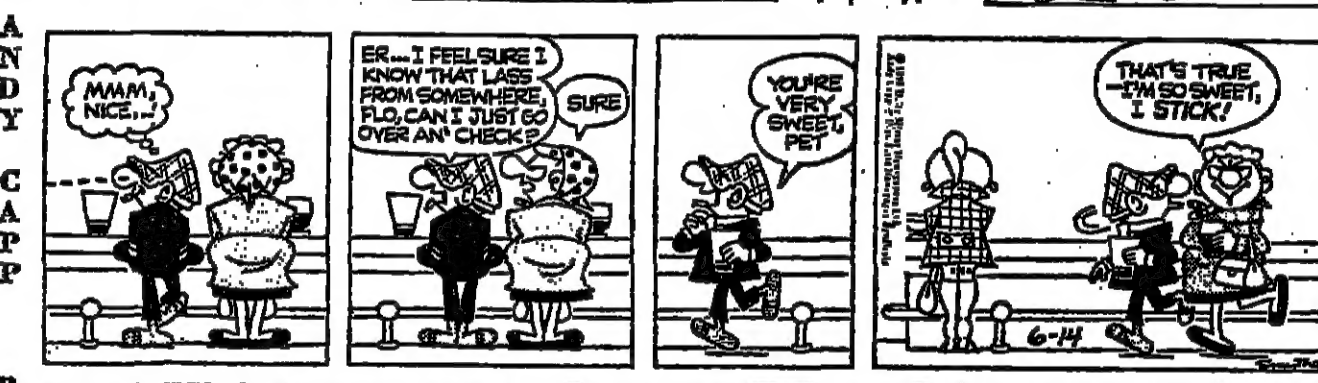
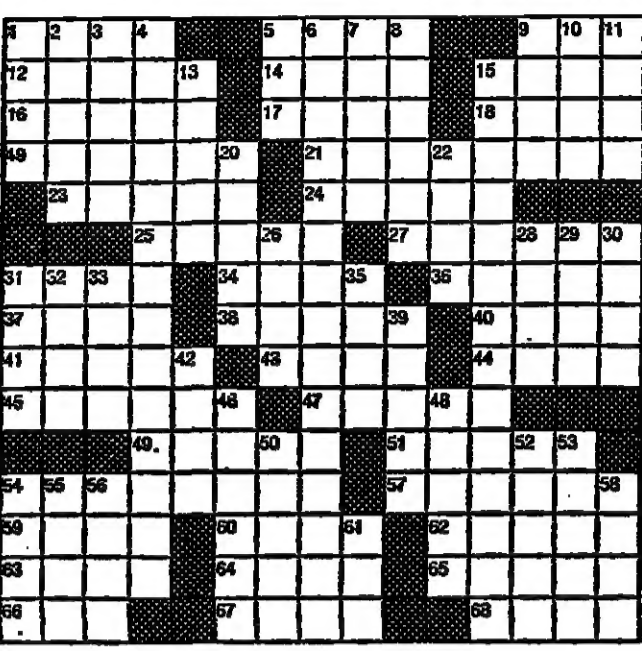








- ACROSS**
- 1 Hoofbeat sound
  - 5 You can't poke
  - 9 Teachers' org.
  - 12 Shorten again
  - 14 Charlie of TV ads
  - 15 "— and Circumstance"
  - 16 Marble
  - 17 To — (exactly)
  - 18 "QB VII" author
  - 19 Fishmonger
  - 21 Word for Poe's heart
  - 23 Bowling alleys
  - 24 Dostoevski's "The —"
  - 25 "You used to come o'clock..."
  - 27 Aids on a talk show
  - 31 File
  - 34 Amor
  - 36 Paul's unwilling provider
  - 37 Friend of Rose
  - 38 Head wear area
  - 40 Ben Franklin's item
  - 41 Peddler
- DOWN**
- 1 Study at the last minute
  - 2 — tender
  - 3 Florida city
  - 4 Worship
  - 5 — loss
  - 6 Soft-shoe's melody
  - 7 — that like a hole in the head
  - 8 Common
  - 9 French word
  - 10 "It will pay for" — in no time
  - 11 Ancient slave
  - 12 Beetle Bailey's boss
  - 13 Yankers' equipment
  - 14 Less unsightly
  - 15 Lets
  - 16 Emanation
  - 17 Oklahoma city
  - 18 Like a hammed house
  - 19 Glass bottle
  - 20 Grace or foot
  - 21 Animal backs
  - 22 Print measures
  - 23 Stun
  - 24 Robert Stack TV role
  - 25 Language for Eve
  - 26 Mrs. Nick Charles
  - 27 Actor Jannings
  - 28 Church part
  - 29 Request to Polly
  - 30 Kefauver
  - 31 Chicago district
  - 32 U.S. lake
  - 33 Skinner of stage
  - 34 Hardens
  - 35 Larch or loblolly
  - 36 Shankar
  - 37 Encourage
  - 38 Envy, sloth, etc.
  - 39 O.K.
  - 40 Comedienne
  - 41 Diamond
  - 42 Wood strip
  - 43 Quaker
  - 44 Did a lube job
  - 45 Columbus's home town
  - 46 N.L. infielder
  - 47 Joe
  - 48 William Tell, for one
  - 49 Apply blackout
  - 50 Destruction
  - 51 Time periods
  - 52 Half over (tipsy)
  - 53 Scottish river



# BOOKS

LYING, DESPAIR, JEALOUSY, ENVY, SUICIDE, DRUGS, AND THE GOOD LIFE

By Leslie H. Farber. Basic Books, 233 pp. \$10

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THE attempt of the will to do the work of the imagination," W.B. Yeats applied this phrase to an incorrect approach to poetry. In "Lying, Despair, Jealousy, Envy, Sex, Suicide, Drugs, and the Good Life," Leslie Farber applies it to an incorrect approach to life. Ours, he says, is the age of the disordered will. It is our conceit that no human possibility is beyond our conscious will. T.S. Eliot had something similar in mind when he said that the bad poet is conscious when he should be unconscious, and unconscious when he should be conscious. Trying to will what cannot be willed, according to Farber, brings on anxiety, and this anxiety, in turn, cripples our other faculties so that we are left with nothing but anxiety about anxiety, a double unease. Among the things we try to will are happiness, creativity, love, sex and immortality. Sex has been emancipated from a repressive morality only to fall a victim to our coercive will. Instead of experiencing or knowing sex, we increasingly tend to know about it. The inappropriate intrusion of will has the effect of distancing us from emotion, substituting the theoretical for the phenomenal. Some of us, according to the author, turn to various drugs because they create an illusion of wholeness, of "healing the split between the will and its refractory object." Drugs are a chemical substitute for the religious experience we once had: the feeling of obeying a divine will. The drug addict is a person who cannot face the failure of his own will to get him where he wants to go. Some of us, described by Farber as "deranged chemists," take the attitude that life should be our drug, that it should, in response to our will, afford us security and all the satisfactions suggested by an affluent psychology. The psychotic, the author be-

# CHESS

By Robert James Tarjan

James Tarjan, in winning the Subotica, Yugoslavia, International Tournament, revealed a new development toward greater sophistication in his positional play to go along with his penchant for involved tactical adventures. The blend enabled him to score six victories, one loss (to Karolyi Honfi of Hungary) and four draws. Tarjan's tally satisfied the norm for the grandmaster rank and when he soon after achieved a second norm in the Skopje, Yugoslavia, International Tournament, he was assured of the title, to be awarded at the meeting of the Federation Internationale des Echecs in Haifa, Israel, next October. Tarjan, 24 years old, thus became the youngest United States grandmaster, winning the race with Kenneth Rogoff and Larry Christiansen, both candidates with one norm each. Tarjan, flexing new positional muscle, produced a fine victory over the Yugoslav master, Z. Hukac. The Averbach system against the King's Indian Defense, 6 B-N5, prevents 6... P-K4 because of 7 P-K3, P-K4 Q-Q2, 9 N-Q5 with a material-winning pin. Still, the alternative center advance 6... P-B4 is quite adequate. The strategy of 7 P-K3 and the retreat 8 B-Q2, developed by the East German grandmaster Wolfgang Uhlmann, designed to create the Morozov blind pawn formation after 8... Q-K2? If Black tries to keep the pawn situation symmetrical by 8... P-B4, he will be cramped by 9 P-K5, K-N2, 10 P-B4. Hukac's 10... Q-B1? was artificial and, after 11 Q-B3, he could not play 11... B-N3, 12 B-B3, Q-K2 because of 13 P-K5! Black's chance of equalizing would have been better with 10... Q-Q4. After 12... Q-K3, it is evident that Hukac neglected the extravagant move of obtaining counterplay against the white KP. Tarjan, unimpressed, took a strong knight outpost 17 N-Q5! (17... N-K2? B-B4 costs Black a piece. Again, after Tarjan's 18 Q-Q4, the white KP was taboo. 19 B-N3, Q-Q4, 21 Q-K2, 22 B-P4 is positionally crushing for White, who will win the weak QP. Finally, Hukac could not do any longer and chopped KP with 19... N-K2. Tarjan's 20 Q-B1! forbade the exchange. Hukac had to drop the booty with 23 Q-K3, Q-B4, 25 P-KN4, 26 O-B2 is awful for B! After Tarjan's 24 White's pressure on the b7 ward KP had to be decided in the long run, but Hukac's 24... P-E3 and 25 P-K4 crumbled against Q-K2? 28 P-K2, the white is powerful, but 27... K-K2 amounted to capitulation. Since the ending would be a breeze after 34... R-K3, Hukac resigned. KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

# WEATHER

AREA	TEMP	COND	WIND	PRECIP
ALABAMA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
ALASKA	59	Clear	SE 10	0.00
ARIZONA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
ARKANSAS	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
CALIFORNIA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
COLORADO	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
CONNECTICUT	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
DELAWARE	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
FLORIDA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
GEORGIA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
ILLINOIS	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
INDIANA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
IOWA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
KANSAS	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
KENTUCKY	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
LOUISIANA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
MAINE	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
MARYLAND	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
MASSACHUSETTS	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
MICHIGAN	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
MINNESOTA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
MISSISSIPPI	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
MISSOURI	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
MONTANA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
NEBRASKA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
NEVADA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
NEW JERSEY	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
NEW MEXICO	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
NEW YORK	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
NORTH CAROLINA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
NORTH DAKOTA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
OHIO	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
OKLAHOMA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
OREGON	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
PENNSYLVANIA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
RHODE ISLAND	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
SOUTH CAROLINA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
SOUTH DAKOTA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
TENNESSEE	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
TEXAS	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
UTAH	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
Vermont	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
VIRGINIA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
WASHINGTON	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
WEST VIRGINIA	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
WISCONSIN	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00
WYOMING	74	Clear	SE 10	0.00

# Mutual Funds

FUND	PRICE	CHG	YTD	1-YR	3-YR
AMERICAN FUNDS					
Am Fund	10.25	+0.10	+1.20	+2.50	+5.00
Am Bond	10.15	+0.05	+1.10	+2.40	+4.80
Am Divd	10.30	+0.12	+1.30	+2.60	+5.10
Am Growth	10.40	+0.15	+1.40	+2.70	+5.20
Am Income	10.20	+0.08	+1.00	+2.30	+4.70
Am Int'l	10.50	+0.18	+1.50	+2.80	+5.30
Am Mkt	10.60	+0.20	+1.60	+2.90	+5.40
Am Real	10.70	+0.22	+1.70	+3.00	+5.50
Am Tech	10.80	+0.25	+1.80	+3.10	+5.60
Am World	10.90	+0.28	+1.90	+3.20	+5.70
AMER SECURITIES					
Am Sec	11.00	+0.30	+2.00	+3.30	+5.80
Am Bond	11.10	+0.32	+2.10	+3.40	+5.90
Am Divd	11.20	+0.35	+2.20	+3.50	+6.00
Am Growth	11.30	+0.38	+2.30	+3.60	+6.10
Am Income	11.40	+0.40	+2.40	+3.70	+6.20
Am Int'l	11.50	+0.42	+2.50	+3.80	+6.30
AMERICAN STOCK					
Am Stock	11.60	+0.45	+2.60	+3.90	+6.40
Am Bond	11.70	+0.48	+2.70	+4.00	+6.50
Am Divd	11.80	+0.50	+2.80	+4.10	+6.60
Am Growth	11.90	+0.52	+2.90	+4.20	+6.70
Am Income	12.00	+0.55	+3.00	+4.30	+6.80
AMERICAN TRUST					
Am Trust	12.10	+0.58	+3.10	+4.40	+6.90
Am Bond	12.20	+0.60	+3.20	+4.50	+7.00
Am Divd	12.30	+0.62	+3.30	+4.60	+7.10
Am Growth	12.40	+0.65	+3.40	+4.70	+7.20
Am Income	12.50	+0.68	+3.50	+4.80	+7.30

# JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FEWAR

TIFLO

POTTIE

NITTAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Saturday's Jumble: POUND CANAL FALLOW TALKER

Answers: Writer's out of place on this occasion: A FLOOD

John J. Smith







## Why a Convention?

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